

none responded in person. Three or four who sent letters favored a postponement of the strike until after October 6. Whether they have outwardly favored a strike or not it is positively known that many of the international presidents have grave misgivings in regard to it. They consider that the organization for the strike is so poor and that the new membership secured during the drive of the last year is of such unknown quality, that there is little prospect of success.

Although members of the committee talk confidently about being supported by every one of the 116 international unions and assert that ample financial provision has been made, it is known that the question of taking care of the men once they are out of the mills is causing great concern.

Strike Finance Precarious

The committee of twenty-four has but a slender bank account, and it is stated that as a general proposition there will be no strike benefits forthcoming from the various international treasuries involved. This means that the strikers will have to finance themselves.

In fact, the precise relation of the various unions to the committee of twenty-four was the cause of much discussion in the committee today, and there is some uncertainty as to just how much real backing it will receive from the international executives. One suggestion was that the executive committee should be asked to pledge their personal support. The latter are reported to be so skeptical as to have no faith in the strike and to have no faith in the committee of twenty-four. Chairman Fitzpatrick and Secretary Foster of the committee of twenty-four, who they consider their unions most disastrously affected in the coming strike.

Consequently, it is said that some of them will render little more than lip service, though all will do that. There is much conjecture here as to President Gompers' attitude. His refusal to attend the committee's meetings and his ambiguous letter to the presidents of the international, in which he expressed the hope that nothing would be done to injure the cause of labor, is taken by the steel interests to mean that he considers the strike to be lost before it is started, but that he is playing safe by letting it run its course. Whatever the outcome, his advice can be interpreted as having pointed the other way. Fitzpatrick says that it means to give up the strike, and he declares that that is Gompers' representative.

Both sides express confidence, but the fact that the negotiations are making practically no progress is a double-edged sword. The steel interests are confident that the strike will not last long, and the strikers are confident that they will win.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

They admit, however, that the strike, once it starts, may find the organization anywhere from a strong to a weak one. They say it is like mowing around open gasoline with a torch. So they do not look forward to Monday with enthusiasm. Many in the unions will not wait out.

fact that there is to be a strike than concerned by the possibility of defeat. Twelve demands are made by the strikers. The right of collective bargaining. Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities. An eight-hour day. One day's rest in seven. Abolition of the 24-hour shift. Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee the American standard of living. Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of work. Double rate of pay for all overtime, holiday and Sunday work. Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments. Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction and increase of working forces. Abolition of company unions. Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment. A strike circular already sent to mills throughout the country reads: "The workers in the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces, not working under union agreements, are requested not to go to work on September 22 and to refuse to resume their employment until such time as the demands of the organizations have been conceded by the steel corporations."

Unions Reply to Gary

The statement issued by the national committee in reply to Judge Gary follows:

"In his letter of September 16 to the presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation Judge Gary avers that he had two reasons in mind when he refused to meet with the American Federation of Labor committee, which called upon him recently requesting a conference for the purpose of presenting grievances of his employees."

"First, he did not believe the committee was authorized to speak for large numbers of the employees. Second, he could not meet with the committee without conceding the principle of collective bargaining, and some practical method of redressing grievances."

Judge Gary denied their authority to represent the employees and refused to meet them in conference. The only way left for the employees to convince Judge Gary that the committee does represent the great body of the employees of the United States Steel Corporation is to cease work until the committee is authorized to meet their representatives in conference. This the employees have decided to do on Monday morning, September 22.

"It is unfortunate that the employees are compelled to resort to a strike in order to prove the authority of their selected representatives to present grievances. But as there is no other way, the proof in the form of a strike, will effectively remove all doubt in Judge Gary's mind."

Closed Shop a Bugaboo

In the second place Judge Gary sets up the question of the 'closed shop,' which has absolutely no basis whatever in the steel industry. It is simply dragged in here by Judge Gary as a bugaboo to lead the real issue.

"There is one and only one question at issue and that is the question of a conference. The employees have exhausted every avenue of approach to the corporation for the purpose of securing a conference, and every avenue has been closed. The only way left is to strike, and now the employees declare that they will cease work on next Monday morning until their representatives in conference for the purpose of establishing humane and reasonable methods of dealing with the very vital problems which affect their lives, their homes and their future."

The statement is signed by John Fitzpatrick, D. J. Davis, William Hamilton and W. J. Foster.

Great Lakes Sailors Likely to Strike on Steel Company Ships

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes is voting on a strike in sympathy with the steel strike of steel workers. It was announced here today. Passage of the strike proposal, according to union officials, is practically assured. The without would include stokers, firemen and cooks, it was said.

The proposal authorizes the executive committee to call a strike against vessels of the United States Steel Corporation, said to be a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and vessels operated by other steel companies.

The vote probably will be completed by September 21, it was said, and it was intimated that the walkout would be called for September 22, simultaneously with the steel strike.

The strike would provide for prosecution of demands of the seamen at any conferences between steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation. These include a minimum living wage sufficient to enable seamen to maintain family life; abolition of the registration card system; recognition of the union and extension of the three-watch system to deck crews. The seamen also demand eight-hour day in port, with rates for overtime and Sunday work in port.

Steel Fabricators Back Judge Gary in His Open Shop Stand

The Steel Fabricators of the United States, comprising about one hundred of the leading producers, has adopted resolutions approving the stand taken by Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in the matter of refusing to confer with the labor unions. The resolution says in part:

"Resolved, that the Steel Fabricators of the United States view with considerable disapproval and disappointment the alleged interference by outside influences with the relations existing between the management of the steel industry and their employees, and earnestly hope that those who are responsible for the policies and production of the steel industry in the United States will consistently stand for the maintenance of the principle of the open shop, wherein American workmen may be employed on equal and working conditions mutually satisfactory without the interference and dictation of outside agitators."

The Bridge Builders and Structural Steel Society, also representing the steel industry, has adopted a resolution similar to that of the Steel Fabricators.

Independents in Ohio Plan to Keep Their Steel Plants Running

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 18.—Statements have been prepared by three independent steel companies in the Youngstown district, it was announced today, calling upon their employees to remain loyal and refuse to walk out next Monday. The statements, printed

in nine languages, will be distributed to-morrow and Saturday. Each announces that the "established policy of the open operation shop will be continued, but that an employee may belong to a labor organization if he so chooses."

The plants announce their intention of operating on and after September 22. Arrangements were being made to-night by the unions to picket the plants.

Men Explain Their Stand to Wilson

Make Public Letter Giving Eleven Reasons for Not Delaying Strike

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—The steel workers' national committee late to-night made public a letter it had drafted and sent to President Wilson giving eleven reasons why it could not comply with his request to postpone the steel workers' strike called for next Monday.

Answer Plea for Delay

The text of the letter is as follows: "Answering your request through Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the date of the strike in the steel industry of this country be postponed from September 22 next, the date heretofore fixed, until after a conference called by you to meet in Washington on October 6 next, we respectfully make the following reply:

"For years there has been great unrest among the steel workers of our country because of the unusual, un-American and despotic industrial conditions. Finding no redress in individual efforts, the men naturally sought, by the example of other workers through their organization, to associate themselves for collective defense. Oppression growing beyond endurance, the call for assistance to redress the wrongs came from every quarter of the industry to the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in June, 1918.

Men Eager to Organize

"A committee consisting of representatives of the crafts engaged in this industry were ordered to make investigation. They found the field overripe for organization. The enrollment of membership grew by leaps and bounds. From their first meeting the men were conscious of the oppression was imminent and yet, out of patriotic consideration to our cause, they endured the continued suffering without cessation of their labors to the end that despotism might not gain thereby aid and comfort."

"Immediately after the armistice was declared the men insisted upon the removal of the wrongs. They were persuaded, however, to wait until the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in June, 1919. Following a report made to the end that despotism was still present, a conference with Mr. Gary, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, was held in the hope of avoiding a grave industrial conflict. Mr. Gompers, whose constructive patriotism is beyond any question, was denied even the courtesy of a reply."

How Strike Was Voted

"Then the men insisted upon action, and, following the authority of taking a vote upon a strike, beginning with July 20 and ending August 20, 1919, 98 per cent of the men voted for a strike."

"Following the vote taken, a committee representing the crafts involved went to Mr. Gary for the purpose of obtaining a conference, in the hope of avoiding the strike. Mr. Gary refused to see the committee or deal with any one of them. The committee, still desirous of avoiding the conflict, laid out the entire matter before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers and the executive council endorsed the actions of the men. Nevertheless, in the hope of averting a conflict, an appeal was made to your honor."

Blame Gary's 'Obstinacy'

"Mr. Gary, obstinate in his denial to grant relief, caused such a great unrest as to necessitate calling a meeting of the men. The men voted for four crafts involved. After a thorough, calm and deliberate review and study of the entire situation, taking into consideration all the consequences that would naturally flow therefrom, the twenty-one presidents, representing over 2,000,000 organized men, endorsed the strike and set September 22 as the date for the strike."

"The date was deferred to September 22 against the best interests of the strike solely in the hope that Mr. Gary and his associates might in the meantime reconsider their position, so as to avoid the otherwise inevitable conflict."

"At a meeting called on September 17 at Pittsburgh of the representatives of the aforesaid crafts for the purpose of devising ways and means of conducting the strike, your communication through Mr. Gompers requesting that the date of the strike be postponed was received. Two days of consideration

were given to the same. Every one present desired, if it were possible, to comply with your request. "Your request for postponement would have been gladly granted, were it not for the following facts: "1. Mr. Gary has asserted that his men need no trained representation in their behalf in presenting their grievances, notwithstanding the fact that neither economically, by lack of means, nor intelligently, by lack of schooling, cope with him or his representatives. "2. That, ever since the men started to organize, a systematic persecution has been instituted, beginning with discharge and the stick up with murder, recalling to us vividly the days of Homestead and the reign of despotism in Russia."

"3. Through the efforts of the representatives of the steel industry, officials in various localities have denied the men free assembly and free speech. Instances are too numerous where meetings have been suppressed, men arrested, tried on stock witness charges, excessive bail required and cruel punishment imposed, all without warrant in law and justice. "Give Specific Instances

"4. As one of many examples: In the city of McKeesport a meeting held by the men with their constitutional rights was broken up and men arrested and thrown into jail, charged with riot and held to the excessive bail of \$3000 each, while one of the members of the steel industry arrested for the murder of a woman speaker at Breckenridge, Penn., is being held under bail of \$2,500. Another patent example is the case of the workers of the steel industry who were charged upon and killed by hired detectives of the steel industry, and witnesses in behalf of their survivors were intimidated and mistreated that the truth of the killing was suppressed."

"5. Guns and cannon have been planted in mills, highly charged electric wires have been strung around their premises. "6. Armed men in large numbers are going about intimidating not only the workers, but everybody in many communities, and showing the slightest indication of sympathy with the men."

"Threats and Intimidation"

"7. Men have been discharged in increasingly large numbers day by day. Threats and intimidation are resorted to for the purpose of putting the men in fear and prevent them from the exercise of their own free will, coerced into signing statements that they are not members, nor will become members of the American Federation of Labor and threatened with eviction, blacklist denial of credit and starvation."

"8. That a forced decline of the market would be imposed so as to wipe out the steel industry, which would be induced to purchase in years past. Threats to move the mills and to close them up indefinitely. "9. That an organized propaganda for vilification of organizations, as the American Federation of Labor, spreads rumors that the strike will be delayed and that such delay is only a sell-out."

"10. Showing no opposition to the men joining other organizations, as a result of this propaganda the I. W. O. is making rapid headway in some of the districts. "Wage Reduction Intended

"11. That the real reason for opposition to organized labor representation on behalf of the men who have grievances is that the steel industry is preparing to cut wages and to lower the standards to pre-war times and to re-establish a condition that encouraged the modern system so prevalent in that particular industry."

"Mr. President, delay is no longer possible. We have tried to find a way, but cannot. We regret that for the last three years we have had no labor cannot meet with favorable results. Believe us, the fault is not ours. If delay were no more than delay, we would have no more than delay. We have tried to find a way, but cannot. We regret that for the last three years we have had no labor cannot meet with favorable results. Believe us, the fault is not ours. If delay were no more than delay, we would have no more than delay."

Foresee Reign of Terror

"This strike is not at the call of its leaders, but that of the men involved. Win or lose, the strike is inevitable, and the burden falls upon the men, but the great responsibility therefore rests upon the other side."

Labor Discusses Fiasco

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The fiasco of the general strike planned for July 21 last has been the object of violent discussion at the convention of the Federation of Labor in Lyon, for the last two days. The extremist delegates are trying to lay responsibility for the failure of the movement on Leon Jouhaux, president of the Federation, while representatives of the Moderate majority contend that the strike failed because of defections in certain labor unions, notably those of the railroad men.

The majority leaders accused the official of the Federation of betraying the cause of labor by obstructing the tendency toward pure revolutionary methods. They declared there is only one policy for organized labor, Socialism, and that is in revolution.

Wilson Against Formation of Police Unions

Organizations to Bring Pressure Upon the Public Should Not Be Countenanced, He Wires Capital

Favors Generous Dealings

Declares Embarrassment of Maintenance of Order Cannot Be Permitted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Wilson, in a telegram sent from Dumbarton, Cal., and received to-day by the local city government, said that organization of the police forces of the country for the purpose of bringing pressure against the public should not be "countenanced or permitted."

The telegram was read to-day before the Senate committee considering the resolution by Senator Myers, Democrat of Montana, to shut off the pay of all members of the Washington police force as long as they remain members of the recently organized union.

The President's telegram, as read by Commissioner Brownlow, was as follows: "I am quite willing that you should tell the Senate committee that my position in my conversations with you was exactly the same as I have expressed recently in speeches here in the West and that I am not at all as you are of dealing with the police force in the most just and generous way, but that I think any association of the police force will be a serious danger to the community such as will endanger the public peace and will be a serious maintenance of order should in such case be countenanced or permitted."

Brownlow told the committee he believed the Washington police now believe is a mistake to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and would be willing to withdraw.

Boston to Advertise for Police Recruits

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Recruiting of a new police force to take the place of that displaced by the strike of the Police's Union will be begun actively beginning to-morrow, with the publication of advertisements in papers throughout the state for candidates. Veterans of the army, navy or Marine Corps will be asked to report for consideration to a special board of officers, headed by former Superintendent William H. Moore. This board will pass on the physical fitness of the men, who will then be sent to the Civil Service Commission for noncompetitive examination under the provisions of the city charter, as passed by the last Legislature.

Commissioner Suptis has obtained from the Civil Service Commission to date only about 100 names of candidates, while he has approximately 1,000 places to fill. He reiterated today his statement that the men who struck would not be reinstated, and announced the conditions under which strikers reporting after vacation or sick leave might be accepted for duty.

The state guard forces on duty here were increased to-day by 25 members of the National Guard. The organization is made up of business and professional men of the city of Newton, who enlisted in the state guard in 1917. Their arrival raised the number of state troops in Boston to approximately 6,500, according to figures reported by Captain James H. Vahry, commander for the police strike. Their arrival raised the number of state troops in Boston to approximately 6,500, according to figures reported by Captain James H. Vahry, commander for the police strike.

"There will be absolutely no court action," he said. Attorney John P. Finner and myself have been considering placing the matter before the courts on a writ of action. That is absolute and final."

The state guardmen had their first day when they went on duty here. The state guardmen distributed the allowance, which is meagre compared with what the men were earning in their regular employments. A large number of business houses and manufacturing establishments are continuing the wages of their employees who are members of the guard.

Arab Bandits Capture Mission.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The members of a British mission sent into the interior of Arabia to interview the Imam of Yemen have fallen into the hands of hostile sheiks at Bajil, it has been learned here. They were deprived of their arms and supplies and their lives were threatened. Late reports indicate that no harm has been done to the party and that it probably will be released.

Armed Deputy Sheriffs Run 200 N. J. Cars

Crews Sworn In, Carry Revolvers on Trips; Governors Countermands Officer's Order for Troops

400 Cars Not Operated

Workers at Shipyard Set Fire to 6 Waiting Rooms 3 Times; Flames Put Out

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 18.—With their crews sworn in as deputy sheriffs and armed, cars were sent out at 8:30 a. m. to-day on all lines of the Public Service Corporation except those passing the shipyards. There were unverified reports early in the day that shots had been fired at motorman and conductors.

Cars were not sent out to the shipyards because some workmen there have participated in the riotous boycott following the introduction of the zone fare system. Many of these cars belong to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and were lent to the trolley company to insure shipyard service. Employees at the yards were warned that disorderly conduct would result in immediate discharge.

Members of the New Jersey Militia Reserve were patrolling certain areas here to-day, but Governor Runyon countermanded the order by a state military official to mobilize a National Guard battalion, in a statement issued at Trenton.

Governor Runyon declared he was amazed to hear such an order had been issued. In such troublous times he would decline to call for military assistance until firmly convinced that disorder was beyond the control of local authorities, he said.

"I am informed," he said, "that the military men who were called into service in Camden were not a part of the state militia, but were in reality the home guard or body of municipal defense, such as existed in many of our communities during the war."

Chief Corson wrote in 1,400 trolley company employees deputy sheriffs and supplied them with badges and revolvers. The crews returned to work upon the understanding that the force on every car would be doubled if safety required. Two hundred cars out of 600 were in service.

The only disorder reported was at the Fuzey & Jones shipyard, where workmen set fire three times to six waiting rooms of the trolley company opposite the main gate of the yard. Each time the flames were extinguished before they gained headway.

Other buses, which were patronized extensively and expensively by the shipyard men, bore placards exhorting union men to "strike for the five-cent fare." Union leaders declared that 20 per cent of the cars would be in favor of going on strike because of the increase in trolley fares. Cars are to be run to the shipyards to-morrow, it was announced.

Mayor Ellis issued a statement saying that he had done everything he could to prevent the establishment of the zone system and that he hoped for the best. He said that he had no bearing upon the present situation. The question now, he said, was whether law or anarchy should prevail, and he intended to see to it that law triumphed.

The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners issued a statement deploring the zone system and emphasizing that it was one of its expedients for the stage and subject to revision as facts were discovered. The board was impelled to issue the statement by "vicious and malicious" attacks on the system and themselves by candidates for public office.

Why It Pays to Insist on Getting WARD'S BREAD

1—Because it is CLEAN. Made in bakeries which are recognized as the standards for food manufacturing cleanliness.

2—Because every loaf is wrapped by machine and delivered in electric motor vehicles.

3—Because in purity and wholesomeness it is supreme—a nutritious food for young and old.

4—Because in eating and keeping qualities it comes nearest to the home made loaf. It makes delicious toast and in texture, crust and color leaves nothing to be desired.

5—Because, in a nutshell, when you buy it you get clean food, pure food and full weight.

Eat Plenty of WARD'S BREAD

at every meal. No food costing so little nourishes so much.

WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS

TIP-TOP MOTHER HUBBARD DAINTY-MAID PEACE-TIME WHEATHEART ROMANY RYE YANKEE RYE LONG IDEAL FAMILY LOAF

WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES

SILVER QUEEN SUNKIST GOLD FAIRY SPONGE DEVIL'S DREAM KUKING GOLDEN-EGG CREAMY SPICE SOUTHERN PRIDE

If your dealer does not handle your favorite variety of Ward's Bread and Cake, phone us and we will see that you are immediately supplied.

WARD BAKING COMPANY

BRONX BAKERY Melrose 6100

BROOKLYN BAKERY Prospect 6100

Rent Strikers in Brownsville Plan to Build Own Homes

Tenants Asked to Finance \$250,000 Corporation to Fight Landlords; Leases To Be Decided by Lottery

Officials of the Brooklyn Tenants' Union, 1,000 of whose membership are involved in rent strikes in Brownsville, announced yesterday that a plan had been adopted to raise \$250,000 to finance the building of apartment houses, the first tenants to be selected by a lottery drawing.

The holders of the lucky numbers will be the first tenants, and after two years they are to give way to another set of tenants chosen from the membership of the union.

The union has 7,000 members. It proposes to institute a campaign immediately after the Jewish holidays to raise funds by selling shares at \$100 each to enrolled members. The price of enrollment would yield \$700,000. It hopes to induce thousands of other tenants to take memberships and shares. Then it proposes to ask the city, through its financial connections, to mortgage the properties for the additional sums required to carry out the project.

The tenants would be required to pay rentals sufficient to assure the proper upkeep of the buildings and to pay the interest and principal of the mortgage. After the latter is paid off, the rates will be reduced in proportion to the rates still include a percentage sufficient to provide for upkeep.

Morris Jaffe, president of the union, said there had been 500 evictions recently in Brownsville, where there are 75,000 tenants.

There were twenty-one evictions in Brownsville yesterday. There were also been twenty-four, but the appearance of a city marshal with a crew of sleepers at 1671 Lincoln Place caused such commotion that it was impossible to move more than nine. The other

Soldier Files Petition for Return of Adopted Child

MOORE VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Blaise Hayford, who returned to his home here recently to find that his wife had died and that his baby daughter, Charlotte, had been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hector D. Maclean of York.

Yesterday he filed a petition with Surrogate Slater demanding that the adoption papers be annulled. He says the Macleans will not give up his daughter.

ANGIBLE evidence of the style policy of these stores is apparent in every garment we display. Here is a top coat from London, another originated by a Fifth Avenue Tailor—others, too, all from authentic sources.

Here is a suit with the style characteristics of a certain custom genius—another of very fine imported cloth.

Throughout one finds correctness emphasized, Metropolitan requirements satisfied. And quality and value equally apparent.

Weber and Heilbronner

Clothing, Hosiery and Hatters—Eleven Stores

*241 Broadway *245 Broadway *775 Broadway *1185 Broadway

*44th and Broadway *13th Broadway *38 Nassau *150 Nassau

20 Cortlandt *30 Broad *42d and Fifth Avenue

*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES

Suburbanites

have you a New York City checking account? There is prestige, convenience and safety in such an account, no matter where you live.

Commuters living in New Jersey, Westchester or on Long Island and working in downtown New York, will find an account with us very convenient.

Our balance requirements are not burdensome. Consult us about opening an account now.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Established 1899

Member of Federal Reserve System

Singer Building

149 Broadway

Steel Fabricators Back Judge Gary in His Open Shop Stand

The Steel Fabricators of the United States, comprising about one hundred of the leading producers, has adopted resolutions approving the stand taken by Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in the matter of refusing to confer with the labor unions. The resolution says in part:

"Resolved, that the Steel Fabricators of the United States view with considerable disapproval and disappointment the alleged interference by outside influences with the relations existing between the management of the steel industry and their employees, and earnestly hope that those who are responsible for the policies and production of the steel industry in the United States will consistently stand for the maintenance of the principle of the open shop, wherein American workmen may be employed on equal and working conditions mutually satisfactory without the interference and dictation of outside agitators."

The Bridge Builders and Structural Steel Society, also representing the steel industry, has adopted a resolution similar to that of the Steel Fabricators.

Bidding

5TH AVE AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Presents

Latest Paris Fashions

in

Tailor-made Suits. Day Dresses. Dinner and Evening Gowns. Fur-Trimmings. Rich Furs and Millinery.

INFORMAL DISPLAYS now being held

PRICES

Some shops seem to think that when a business man goes to buy a suit he becomes a poet or an artist.

These shops advertise a literary style rather than a suit of clothes, and they are truly poetic in their disregard of so "sordid" a thing as the price.

We, however, are not ashamed of our prices—why should we be? They are lower than other shops often charge for inferior quality.

\$29.75 to \$49.75

Maps—Fifth Floor, Front.

R.H. Macy & Co

Herald Square Inc. New York

ANGIBLE evidence of the style policy of these stores is apparent in every garment we display. Here is a top coat from London, another originated by a Fifth Avenue Tailor—others, too, all from authentic sources.

Here is a suit with the style characteristics of a certain custom genius—another of very fine imported cloth.

Throughout one finds correctness emphasized, Metropolitan requirements satisfied. And quality and value equally apparent.

Weber and Heilbronner

Clothing, Hosiery and Hatters—Eleven Stores

*241 Broadway *245 Broadway *775 Broadway *1185 Broadway

*44th and Broadway *13th Broadway *38 Nassau *150 Nassau

20 Cortlandt *30 Broad *42d and Fifth Avenue

*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES